

Alaska Codfish Company, the market is still very heavily stocked, and with little change in the dull condition of the market, prices remain about as before. All the vessels are now in port, however, and no more arrivals are to be expected for several months.

Alfred Greenebaum, of the Alaska Codfish Company, says: "All our vessels are now in port, the City of Papette having returned September 3 with 155,000 codfish, and the John D. Spreckels on September 8 with 115,000 codfish, completing the summer's catch. None of our vessels are to be sent out again until next month. The supply of codfish on the market here is excessive and the demand is very slow. Conditions remain practically as they have been all summer."

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THREE FISHING ARRIVALS TODAY

Many of Haddock and Pollock Fleet Sailed.

Arrivals here are very light today. Sch. Rob Roy from Quero bank brings 100,000 pounds of fresh cod, part of which are going to market, taking out at the Gloucester Fresh Fish Company. Sch. Teazer brought some salt cod from Boston and sch. Claudia from an eastern deck handlining trip has 55,000 pounds of salt cod.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Receipts.

Sch. Teazer, via Boston, 17,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Rob Roy, Quero bank, 100,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Claudia, Quero bank, deck handlining, 55,000 lbs. salt cod.
Boats and torchers, shore, 160 bbls. fresh herring.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Vanessa, haddocking.
Sch. Maud F. Silva, haddocking.
Sch. Edith Silveira, haddocking.
Sch. Flora J. Sears, haddocking.
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, haddocking.
Sch. Ida M. Silva, haddocking.
Sch. Stranger, shore.
Sch. Tecumseh, shore.
Sch. Manomet, shore.
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, shore.
Sch. Annie and Jennie, shore.
Sch. Yankee, shore.
Sch. Hope, shore.
Sch. Mary B. Greer, shore.
Sch. Emily Sears, pollocking.
Sch. Priscilla, pollocking.
Sch. Catherine D. Enos, pollocking.
Sch. Rose Standish, pollocking.
Sch. Mettacommet, pollocking.
Sch. Lafayette, pollocking.
Sch. Valentinna, pollocking.
Sch. Volant, pollocking.
Sch. Mina Swim, Rips.
Sch. Ella G. King, Georges.
Sch. Lillian, netting.
Sch. Jennie B. Hodgdon, deck handlining.
Sch. Senator Saulsbury, Georges.
Sch. Rex, shacking.
Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan, haddocking.

Today's Fish Market.

Cape North salt cod, large, \$3; mediums, \$2.75.
Outside sales, fresh western cod, large, \$2, market, \$1.65; haddock, 65c and 67 1-2c.
Outside sales fresh eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium, \$1.40.
Outside sales salt Rips cod, \$3.60 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for mediums.
Salt dory handline codfish, large, \$3.25; mediums, \$3.
Round pollock, 55 cts. per cwt.
Outside sales of round pollock, 60c per cwt.
Bank halibut .12 cts. per lb. right through for white and gray.
Small lots fresh halibut, 19 cts. lb.
Fitted halibut, 8 1-4 cts. per lb.
Salt large shore mackerel, rimmed, late caught, \$38 per bbl. for large and \$22 for medium.

Board of Trade prices:

Large drift Georges cod, \$3.60 per cwt.; medium cod, \$3.25.
Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.
Large salt handline Georges cod, large, \$3.75; medium, \$3.25.
Dory handline salt cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$3.
Eastern drift salt cod, large, \$3.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

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Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.

Salt pollock, \$1 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1; salt hake, \$1.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large, \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.70; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.65 for large; \$1.20 for medium, and 50c for snappers; haddock, 65 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, 60 cts.

For Salt Herring Trips.

Sch. Catherine Burke is fitting for a Newfoundland salt herring trip under command of Capt. George Peeples.

Capt. James Bowle of this city will command the three-masted sch. Arthur V. S. Woodruff of Bucksport, Me., one of the T. M. Nicholson fleet, on a salt herring trip to Bay of Islands, N. N. F.

Sch. Hiram Lowell of Bucksport will also go for a cargo of salt herring.

Good Haddock Stocks.

Sch. Raymah, Capt. Hogan, stocked \$1250 on her haddock trip at Boston yesterday and sch. Georgianna, Capt. Moulesong, stocked \$1250. Sch. Hortense, Capt. Frank Viator, stocked \$750 on her shore market trip.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE HERRING.

The Power the Fish Have Exerted Upon the Entire Civilized World.

Study of Their Habits Discloses Nothing Which is Conclusive.

Every year from mysterious recesses in the Atlantic comes a submarine army whose legions exceed, perhaps, the population of a thousand worlds. That vast annual mobilization from the deep exerted for several centuries a more potent influence upon Europe than the combined powers of kings and empire builders. Among all the massed battalions moving in the sea not an individual measures a foot and a half. The story of the associated might of this multitude reads like romance, but it is true. It is the economic, political and military history of the herring.

Unlike other generals, from Hannibal to Helmuth von Moltke, the herring has desolated nations, not by invasion, but by retreat. Moreover, most of the campaigns of conquerors produced changes less abiding than the transformation in economic conditions wrought by the eternal oceanic wanderings of the herring—the fish that furnished the food and founded the wealth, created the navies, and made possible the beginnings of the present complex and stupendous foreign commerce of western and northern Europe.

The survival of the herring is one of the marvels of the sea. By the uncounted billion, for more than a thousand years, this fish has been hauled from the Atlantic. Through succeeding centuries herring fishermen have put forth in flotillas from the ports of the Baltic, the North Sea and the British Channel. During the past hundred years America and Canada have been enjoying a constantly increasing share in the harvest.

And in the wake of this herring army has followed a phalanx of hungry enemies, while the air above the migratory host has been filled with voracious birds. No trek or exodus or military campaign of man has ever been conducted through a realm more hostile than is braved by the herring in its annual Atlantic march.

But Man's 10 Centuries of Strategy With Net and Weir

and untold ages of assault on the part of the fowl and fish have not exterminated the herring. That fish has prevailed against the tripple alliance of brain, tooth and claw. Despite the unremitting harvest by predatory man and gulf and cannibalistic cod and shark, the unconquered armies of herring still continue to populate the Atlantic with multiplying hosts.

The Atlantic has been aptly called the "herring pond." Indelibly associated in the past with economic and political history of Occidental mankind, the herring seems destined to survive as one of the greatest factors in the welfare of western nations. Today

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what the wheat-crop is to America the herring catch is to northern Europe.

Few persons, even among the masses that consume this fish, realize its economic importance. More than three billion herrings are captured annually, according to the latest estimate. The weight of that annual catch is over 750,000 tons. It would require 25,000 freight cars, each with a capacity of 30 tons, to haul the herring harvest inland from the Atlantic.

If the year's yield of herring were placed in cold storage in New York city, and every man, woman and child of the 4,000,000 people of the American metropolis given a herring apiece for breakfast and another one every evening for dinner, there would be left on ice at the end of a year of this feasting herrings enough to give one apiece to all the other inhabitants of the United States.

No Man, of Course, Plants or Tills the Prodigious Herring Crop.

The nations that harvest it gather where they have not sown. Nor is this fish, so favored as a species with longevity, provided with strong powers of

attack or defense. It cannot devour the young of its rivals, as other fish can. The herring must swim with its inoffensive mouth open and strain the sea through its gill-rakers. Thereby it secures larval crustaceans, annelids, mollusks, copepods, and other microscopic marine creatures. The fishing fleets simply wait for the herring. They take but one chance in their enterprises, but it is a supreme one—the herring may not come.

Yet the herring invariably appears off some shore. Not for 10 centuries has it failed to stock annually the world's larder. Had it been more certain in its migratory movements the herring would have had a less eventful history. It would have contributed no less to the welfare of mankind, but its career would have been confined to the shores of the few nations it favored. In their prosperity the herring would have had honorable statistical mention.

But the "most favored nation" has had no meaning to the independent fish. Like the national governments it has frequently disrupted and controlled, the herring is shifty in its policy.

Moving in all ages, in a vast army covering the Atlantic for miles and reaching to unfathomed depths, the herrings have approached spawning grounds in the shallows off the shores of Europe. Their coming meant wealth for the adjoining nation.

Wither the Herrings Went in Their Subsequent Exodus,

and to what shore they would return, neither sailor, scientist nor minister of state could know. All that was certain was that there was no assurance that the multitude of herring would return to the spawning grounds of the year before. Thus, the annual anxiety in regard to the re-appearance of this mysterious wanderer of the deep developed into a gamble, a lottery, for the highest stakes, international in its importance. If the herring failed to return it meant financial ruin to the waiting nation, and possibly its political downfall.

A few years ago the scientific German government, determined to find out if possible, where the herring went after the spawning season, appointed a learned commission of experts. These scientific sleuths haunted the Baltic and tried to trace the herring to its lair in the Atlantic. For some distance they could track of the wandering fish, then suddenly the mysterious army of the deep disappeared.

Thereupon the philosophical commission reported that the herring, after all, does not travel far, but, when safely beyond the jurisdiction of the Germans and the other dominant sea-dogs of western Europe, merely retires to inaccessible depths of the sea. As there is no known way to disprove the conclusions of the scientists, their theory is accepted in many parts of the world. But the evidence to support the idea is of the same order as that put forth to locate the lost continents of Atlantis and Lemuria.

Nor does the speculation that the herring simply sojourns for a season at the bottom of the ocean point with any certainty to the route that the fish will take on its return, or to what particular banks it will repair to spawn.

The Herring Has, However, Been Fairly Steady

in its annual habits during the present generation. It would almost seem that the crafty fish realizes that it can no longer overturn the state it happens to slight, as it once did, and therefore does not care to exhibit the decline of its power.

For before the days of modern manufacturing the herring fisheries constituted the greatest industrial pursuit of Europe. If today the freight fleets of the Atlantic should fail to carry southern cotton to the waiting mills of England and Germany the economic

ruin that would result would be like that which was caused in former years when the herring moved in its migrations to a new shore. Therefore, the annual journey of this fish was of more significance of Europe than the march of armies of men—for the word herring is derived from the Anglo-Saxon here, or army.

For many centuries any scientist who could have contrived to divert the herring army to an unaccustomed coast could have thereby outwitted the most consummate diplomacy and military schemes of Europe. Thus, it may be said without the slightest exaggeration that the common herring has played the part, virtually, of kings, statesmen and conquerors in the Old World.

If the Herring in Its Migrations Changed From the East

to the west coast of the Baltic or the North Sea the commerce of Europe was transformed, and with that readjustment went the political fortunes of nations. The story of the rise and fall of kingdoms caused by the wandering of this fish is an epic of trade.

The dramatic annals of the Hanseatic League is a history of the herring. Lubeck, the capital of the great federation, has as its armorial badge of power three herrings on a shield of gold.

But it was Holland that the fish selected as the great example of its power. Every recurring migration to the shores of the Netherlands brought such a tide of wealth that a great navy was called into being to protect it. In the days of Cromwell the Dutch Republic was the greatest power in the world. Its navy was equal to England's. In the Dutch herring fleet alone

there were 50,000 men, and it is a classic saying of historians that Amsterdam, long the commercial centre of the world, "was built upon the herring bones."

During the long and bloody war of independence with Spain the young commonwealth was more than once saved by the valor of the seamen of the fishing fleet, and in the stout doggers were trained the sailors who carried the flag of the Dutch Republic to every quarter of the globe and drove the Spanish fleets from the sea.

Though it is to the herring that Holland owes its independent existence, the fish has little cause to be grateful to the Dutchman, for two inventions of Zealand fishermen have made possible the destructive campaign that mankind has so long waged against it. As far back as 1380 one Wilhelm Benkelszoon invented the art of preparing and preserving in salt the herring. About 30 years later the first great net for taking the fish was made at Hoorn.

Few Improvements in the History of the World Have Produced

such wealth with so little sacrifice or suffering—except, of course, to the herring. Fully realizing that the Netherlands owed to the herring, the Emperor Charles V two centuries later determined to make some public acknowledgment of the fact. In 1556, therefore, he erected a monument to Benkelszoon in his native village of Viervliet.

When the latter half of the 16th century brought with it the desperate struggle against Spain the value of the herring fisheries was too great not to receive further official notice. In several edicts they are called "the gold mines of the Batavian Republic," and all those engaged in them were subject to severe regulations. In return they enjoyed many privileges, and every member of the corporation into which the fishers were formed swore to observe and defend the ancient customs of his craft.

It is a curious fact that although the romance and the power of the herring as a creator and destroyer of nations has passed, that fish has a greater economic value, measured in terms of money, than it had in the days of the Hanseatic League and the Dutch Republic. The change in the political role of the herring, despite its increasing value as an article of international trade, is one of the most interesting chapters of commercial history.

On the way to the spawning grounds the herring army is hounded by hordes of bluefish, sharks, porpoises, gulls, and countless other enemies. When, in spite of this ceaseless attack from natural enemies, and in the face of the further handicap of nets strung under water for miles across the path of the migration, the herring mothers have succeeded in depositing their young in the shallow water, haddock and other small fish gather in amazing quantities to devour the spawn.

Nevertheless, the Herring, Refusing to Become Extinct,

offers himself as a constant banquet to mankind, to inhabitants of the air and of the waters beneath, and then goes sturdily on his way to replenish the sea.

And this fish not only survives, but still exerts great power. Divert it from the expectant peoples of northern Europe today and widespread distress would ensue. From the northern point of Scandinavia to Normandy and England greater herring squadrons than ever before in history await the annual coming of that host of fish. Canadian and New England fishermen, Swede, Norwegian, Russian, Dutch, German, English, Scotch, Irish and French, every season man their thousands of herring boats and push out for the great harvest.

In Great Britain alone more than 100,000 men are engaged in the industry. It is reported that the fishermen of Dunkirk, Calais, Dieppe and Boulogne not infrequently take more than a quarter of a million herring in a night. On the coast of Scotland alone there are 15,000 herring boats.

From all the anxious ports of western Europe and its islands, craft put out in the herring season, forming a commercial regatta on a colossal scale. At night some of these boats return to their harbors choked to the throats with herring. Others come back empty.

Some of the herring men fish with nets two miles long and 20 yards deep. In the daytime the fish stay near the bottom of the sea, but at night they rise, and millions of them become entangled in the nets spread for their capture. During September, October and November there are no less than 6,000 miles of netting spread in the North Sea.

INCREASED VALUE OF FISH.

Lunenburg, N. S., Company Inaugurated Cleaning of Napes.

The improved curing of fish taken by the bankers, is an innovation inaugurated this spring by William Duff, the manager of the Atlantic Fish Companies, Limited, of Lunenburg, N. S., who induced Capt. Maynard Coupl, of the schooner Argenia, to try the experiment of taking brushes with him to white-nape the fish, and also instructed him to take the blood from the backbone and nape.

On the first trip the schooner brought about 75,000 pounds. Every fish over 18 inches was absolutely clean, heavy salted and white-naped. This trip was so satisfactory that on the second the captain continued to keep up the good work. The fishing was good, and he obtained about 275,000 pounds in seven weeks. Some days as high as 90 quintals were taken, and even with this large quantity the captain and crew were able to have every fish over 18 inches cleaned and white-naped. Only about 17,000 pounds out of the whole cargo was not treated, these fish being under 18 inches and composed of small cod and shack. The Argenia arrived home from her third trip about two weeks ago, and had 130,000 pounds treated in the same manner.

Of course the curing of the fish in this way requires extra work, but the difference in the price paid more than offsets the labor. The crew on the first trip made some objections to the work, which they thought unnecessary, but they now are satisfied with it, as it has repaid them for their trouble in increased shares.

Since the other fishermen have seen the effect of the new method adopted by the Argenia, Mr. Duff has induced two more captains to experiment on the same lines. One vessel, the Guide, returned last week with 95,000 pounds, and it is understood the fish were in good shape when delivered, being cleaned, the same as the Argenia's.

Mr. Duff is convinced that in the future more vessels will treat their fish in the same manner. He has always advocated the selling of fish green, so that crews would not have to wait from three to six months for their money. The fish landed by the different vessels will be used in the boneless business at La Have.

This "scraped napes" method of caring for cod has been practiced here for several seasons by the vessels of what is known as the Georges halibut fleet.

Smelt More Plentiful.

The invoices of smelts at Boston from Prince Edward island grow larger each day, and yesterday morning there were 15 barrels of the smelts received by express. The barrels will run about 200 pounds of fish to each one. Maine smelts are also coming to the market daily, but in small quantities.

Will Fit for Winter Fishing.

Sch. Nellie Dixon, which has been seining, has hauled to Treat's wharf, East Boston, to fit for winter fishing.

Digby, N. S., Fish Notes.

Arrivals at Short & Ellis': Sch. Defender, 3289 lbs. haddock, 35 halibut; from boatmen, 3439 lbs. haddock, 1560 lbs. hake, 450 lbs. cod; also purchased 8 quintals dried pollock; shipped 891 boxes finnan haddies; 835 lbs. fresh haddock, 12,647 lbs. salt cod and 6300 lbs. cusk.

Sch. Effie Morrissey landed 32,000 lbs. of haddock at Yarmouth last week for shipment to the United States. The Kernwood, Capt. Simms, landed a fare at St. John.

Arrivals at Capt. Howard Anderson's: From aux. sch. Defender, 1573 lbs. haddock; shipped 27 qtls. cod, 850 boxes finnan haddies.

Sch. Wilfred L. Snow, Capt. MacWhinnie, arrived Saturday with 10,000 lbs. mixed fish, and cleared the same day.

Sch. Loran B. Snow, Capt. William Snow, arrived Friday with 50,000 lbs. mixed fish, and cleared again for the fishing grounds.

Arrivals at D. & O. Sproule's: From boatmen, 1000 lbs. mixed fish; shipped 700 boxes finnan haddies and 100 qtls. dry cod.

Sch. Elmer arrived Tuesday from North Head, Grand Manan, with 30 bbls. bait, 50 boxes smoked herring and 3 qtls. dry fish.

Arrivals at Capt. Joseph E. Snow's: From sch. Loran B. Snow, 49,841 lbs. mixed fish; shipped 651 half boxes finnan haddies.

Capt. Howard Anderson is having a warehouse built for the storing of dry fish.

Capt. Joseph E. Snow is building a bait freezer on his property in the Racquette.

Portland Fish Notes.

A number of fishing vessels reported here yesterday, some of them with fares, while others came in for a harbor, as the sea was running wild outside. Sch. Natalie J. Nelson with 90,000 pounds on board, appeared to be high line, and there was a ready sale as the market was in a condition to take everything offered. But part of it was sold here, however. It has been somewhat difficult to obtain good fares during the past week, as the weather conditions have made fishing rather hazardous. The mariners look for cessation of the unruly elements, as their reign has been somewhat extended, and good results are looked for this week and next. Among the other fishing vessels coming in were the steamers Elthier and Bonita, and sch. Angie G. Watson. The Nelson's fare was one of the largest ever received here.

The Watson had 10,000 pounds of fresh fish, the Elthier and Bonita had cargoes of herring, and the steamer Bernice also had 70 barrels of herring.

Sch. Emma F. Chase, Jonesport, for Gloucester, was here Monday for harbor.

MORE SEINERS ARRIVE HOME.

Fourteen of the North Bay Fleet Yet to Come.

Three more of the North Bay seining fleet arrived home this morning, sch. Judique with 68 barrels of salt mackerel, sch. Dauntless with 50 barrels and sch. John M. Keen with 30 barrels. This leaves 14 more of the fleet to arrive.

Quite a number of the North Bay mackerel fleet are now on the way home, the prevailing bad weather and absence of fish off North Sydney, C. B., causing them to give it up and head to the westward. Several of the vessels are expected here this week.

Sch. Mary E. Harty, with 80 barrels, sch. Victor, with 100 barrels and sch. Veda M. McKown with 83 barrels, all bound home, put in at Whitehead, N. S., Friday, for shelter.

Sch. Priscilla Smith was at Canso, N. S., from North Bay direct, for shelter on Saturday and bound home.

Sch. Ralph L. Hall's Trip Brought \$22 Per Barrel.

The fare of North Bay salt mackerel, rimmed, of sch. Ralph L. Hall, sold to the Frank E. Davis Fish Company at \$22 per barrel.

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MARKET FISH RECEIPTS SMALL

So Good Prices Are Main- tained at Boston.

T wharf has 24 arrivals this morning but most of the fares run small so that the average is only about 18,000 pounds to a trip. The total is about 450,000 pounds and of this amount 182,000 pounds are pollock and hake, for which the dealers do not hanker. The market fish, some 275,000 pounds, is a very small amount for the fine Wednesday trade, especially so after the lean receipts of Monday and Tuesday.

Good prices rule with haddock from \$3.50 to \$4.15 and cod all the way from \$2.50 to \$6.00. Steamer Spray marked another good fare yesterday afternoon. Some of the off-shore fellows are in to get the benefit of the good market.

Sch. Catherine and Ellen is high with 53,000 pounds, sch. Benjamin P. Phillips, 48,000 pounds, sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 47,000 pounds and sch. Matchless, 43,000 pounds. The other trips run from 1500 to 20,000 pounds.

Bad weather and a scant supply of bait has made business poor for the fishermen arriving at T wharf so far this week, and the market is receiving only a small part of what is needed to supply orders.

It looks as if the week might be a poor one to the end. A number of the vessels that left Monday and Sunday went from Boston without bait, hoping to get some at Provincetown, where from time to time recently the traps have had large quantities of herring and squid, but reports from there Monday evening indicate that their hope was a vain one. At the time the news was sent there was a fleet of Boston vessels in the harbor numbering 17, waiting for bait, with only a small supply of fresh squid taken in the traps. Unless these vessels get out at once there is very little hope that they will be able to fish and return here in time for the heavy buying days of the week.

The receipts in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, 35,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Annie and Jennie, 2000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. E. C. Hussey.
Steamer Spray, 40,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Genesta, 9500 haddock, 3500 cod, 5000 hake.
Sch. Rita A. Viator, 20,000 pollock.
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 8000 haddock, 2000 cod, 15,000 hake.
Sch. Olivia Sears, 4000 pollock.
Sch. N. A. Rowe, 8000 cod.
Sch. Reliance, 7000 pollock.
Sch. Laura Enos, 3000 pollock.
Sch. Eva Avina, 8000 pollock.
Sch. Mabel Bryson, 1500 haddock, 1500 cod, 3000 hake.
Sch. Matchless, 5000 haddock, 13,000 cod, 2000 hake, 22,000 pollock.
Sch. Ethel B. Penney, 7000 haddock, 7000 cod, 5000 hake.
Sch. Benj. F. Phillips, 25,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 15,000 hake.
Sch. Catherine and Ellen, 26,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 25,000 hake.
Sch. Matiana, 10,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 5000 hake.
Sch. Little Fanny, 1500 haddock, 1000 cod, 4000 pollock.
Sch. Pearl, 1500 cod.
Sch. Elizabeth W. Nunah, 4000 haddock, 2000 cod, 20,000 hake.
Sch. Ignatius Enos, 7000 pollock.
Sch. Grace Darling, 15,000 cod, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 2500 haddock, 500 cod, 3000 hake.
Haddock, \$3.50 to \$4.15 per cwt.; large cod, \$5.50 to \$6; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3; hake, 70 cts. to \$1.35; pollock, 60 cts. to 70 cts.

Foreign Salt Fish Market.

The Fishing Gazette speaks as follows of foreign salt fish conditions: "Holland herring have been in excellent demand and stocks are nearly closed, particularly of milkers, which are scarce. Strohmeier & Arpe say: "The shippers abroad are unwilling to make further consignments unless receivers here guarantee them at least five cents per keg more than they have been getting, as late returns have been very unsatisfactory to Holland shippers. It certainly looks as if the market for Holland herrings has touched bottom, and we should not be surprised to see some little advance in the near future."

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"Scotch herring continue in good demand at unchanged prices.

"Norway stockfish is very firm and split fish scarce and much higher.

"A prominent New York exporter says:

"The Porto Rico market continues depressed in view of shipments in excess of present requirements. Codfish and pollock are sold there at considerably less than the same can be bought at producing centers.

"These conditions are familiar, and it may be added, very profitable—to the consignees, while perhaps not quite as satisfactory to the shippers.

"The local demand is quiet. It is particularly dull for hake, which continues very low in price."

Mammoth Oyster.

The biggest oyster that New York oyster dealers remember ever having been taken in these waters is on exhibition in West Washington Oyster Market, New York, the J. & J. W. Ellsworth Co. having it in their office preserved in alcohol. The meat of the oyster weighs exactly one-quarter of a pound. It is five and one-half inches long, three inches wide and two inches thick. It is estimated that the oyster was over 20 years old when taken last week.

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Fishing Fleet Movements.

Br. sch. Strathcona, Capt. Pettipas, sailed from Halifax, N. S., Saturday.

Sch. Marsala was at Liverpool, N. S., on Saturday.

Sch. Theodore Roosevelt was at Liverpool, N. S., on Saturday and cleared for home.

Sch. Priscilla Smith passed south by Port Mulgrave on Saturday.

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For Salt Herring Cargoes.

Sch. Hiram Lowell of Bucksport, Me., has sailed from that port on a Newfoundland salt herring trip, under command of Capt. Charles Stewart of this port. The crew of the craft also are from this port.

Capt. James Bowie, with a crew from here went to Bucksport yesterday to fit the three-master sch. Arthur V. L. Woodbury for a Newfoundland salt herring trip.

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Making Quick Trips.

Capt. Matthew Greer of the sch. Mary B. Greer started out yesterday morning on his fourth trip within 10 days. Three times in the last eight days he came to T wharf with fish, striking the market while prices were good, and for the three trips each of his men received as his share of the profits of the sales \$60 net. Capt. Greer is one of the owners of the vessel, and the other owners are all members of his crew.

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MANY KINDS OF TRIPS.

Included in Today's Fishing Arrivals at This Port.

There have been quite a few arrivals here since last report. Three of the North Bay mackerel fleet have come home and one of the Quero Bank shackers, as well as a dory handliner, have showed up. A few pollock and a fare of cured fish from "down east" about tells the whole story.

The vessels home from North Bay are schs. John M. Keen, Judique and Dauntless, and they have small fares.

Sch. Arcadia, Capt. Lemuel Firth, from a dory handline trip, has 225,000 pounds of salt cod, a fine catch, as the craft did not sail from here until September 8.

Sch. John Hays Hammond, Capt. Lemuel E. Spinney, is home from a Quero Bank shack trip, with a good fare, 120,000 pounds of salt cod and 35,000 pounds fresh.

Sch. Emma F. Chase from Jonesport, Me., has 700 quintals cured fish, also 1000 boxes of scaled herring and 25 tons of smoked herring for cutting.

The torchers had 100 barrels of fresh herring, and sch. Mary Emerson brought in 25 barrels of salt herring. Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., had a good trip of pollock.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

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Today's Receipts.

Sch. John Hays Hammond, Quero Bank, 120,000 lbs. fresh cod, 35,000 lbs. salt cod, 600 lbs. halibut.
Sch. Arcadia, Quero Bank, dory handlining, 225,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. John M. Keen, North Bay, 30 bbls. salt mackerel.
Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., shore, 20,000 lbs. pollock.
Sch. Mary Emerson, shore, 25 bbls. salt herring.
Sch. Emma F. Chase, Jonesport, Me., cured fish and smoked and scaled herring.
Sch. Olympia, via Boston.
Sch. Dauntless, North Bay, seining, 50 bbls. salt mackerel.
Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.
Sch. Good Luck, via Boston.
Sch. Blanche F. Irving, shore.
Sch. Judique, North Bay, seining, 68 bbls. salt mackerel.
Boats and torchers, 100 bbls. fresh herring.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Benj. A. Smith, haddock.
Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddock.
Sch. Mary F. Curtis, shacking.
Sch. Senator, halibuting.
Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., pollocking.
Sch. Jubilee, pollocking.
Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, haddock.
Sch. Dictator, halibuting.
Sch. Massasoit, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

Cape North salt cod, large, \$3; mediums, \$2.75.

Outside sales, fresh western cod, large, \$2, market, \$1.65; haddock, 65c and 67 1-2c.

Outside sales fresh eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium, \$1.40.

Outside sales salt Rips cod, \$3.60 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for mediums.

Salt dory handline codfish, large, \$3.25; mediums, \$3.

Round pollock, 55 cts. per cwt.

Outside sales of round pollock, 60c per cwt.

Bank halibut 12 cts. per lb. right through for white and gray.

Small lots fresh halibut, 19 cts. lb.

Flitch halibut, 8 1-4 cts. per lb.

Salt large shore mackerel, rimmed, late caught, \$38 per bbl. for large and \$22 for medium.

North Bay salt mackerel, \$22 per bbl.

Board of Trade prices:

Large drift Georges cod, \$3.60 per cwt.; medium cod, \$3.25.

Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.

Large salt handline Georges cod, large, \$3.75; medium, \$3.25.

Dory handline salt cod, large, \$3.25; medium, \$3.

Eastern drift salt cod, large, \$3.25 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.

Salt pollock, \$1 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1; salt hake, \$1.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large, \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.70; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.65 for large; \$1.20 for medium, and 50c for snappers; haddock, 65 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, 60 cts.

Oct. 28.

PATENTS ON FISH NETS.

The following patents of interest to fishermen, have recently been issued: W. S. Bowen, London. Nets; trawling gear. The mouth of a trawl net is flared in order that the pressure of the water may keep it open, so that otter boards may be dispensed with. The pair of rope or other flexible concentric rings are connected by a piece of fine meshing, or by pieces of of wood or other material which will offer resistance when drawn through the water. The shape of the mouth is controlled by the relative lengths of the bristles. In the provisional specification it is mentioned that a number of bell-crank levers may be attached to the mouth.

G. K. Cloud, Mobile, Ala., U. S. A. Fishing nets; net and line haulers. A conical net is supported on cables over a block on a swinging arm attached to a mast. The conical net is formed of a length of netting having its ends secured by lacing through the meshes. Weights are attached to the lower part of the net, and weights are also attached to the upper part to cause the net to retain its proper shape, more or less when dropped. Rings are attached to the net, and are engaged with pins, which are placed through the double slots. The net is released by hauling on the cable until the pins are withdrawn from the slots and rings. The net-supporting frame is formed in sections so as to be adjustable in size.

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